

Apologetic.

Should our readers discover anything which the immortal JUDY HALL would have called "a discrepancy of the pen" in this week's paper, they will please to consider that Wm. T. Giles, Esq., the regular editor, has gone to Columbiana on a visit to his mother or some other woman, and that this watch-tower of Democracy is garmented for the time being, solely by militia and volunteers.

Jottings of Travel.

Having sacrificed ourselves for two entire days last week, to the object of opening a rail road communication with the little town of Bucyrus, we have determined to print our travels for the benefit of those who shall occupy the country we have explored.

Leaving Upper Sandusky at 11 A. M., KAKA's time, on a hand-car, loaded with freight, baggage and passengers and propelled by two Irishmen at the stern wheels with the occasional assistance of the deck passengers, we reached the deep cut about 10 minutes, afternoon, time as above.

Here our car ran around, and the consequent delay enabled us to observe that those diggings are principally distinguished by large quantities of superfluous dirt. After passing the isthmus, an easy down grade soon brought us to the flourishing and lively town of Dublin, situated about half way between the deep cut and the trestle-work. This town is called Edenville by some geographers, but "what's in a name?" The population is very considerable, the streets are not very regularly laid out, but there is a uniformity of design about the buildings, which is too often wanting in our new cities. At Dublin or Edenville the passengers were transferred to Walker's Line, principally in consequence, of that portion of the rail road being without any rail. Having a presentiment of the insecurity of the trestles, we made a short detour and crossed the Brokenword on a fallen tree.

Proceeding by easy stages through Nevada already flourishing with two groceries, and destined to be more flourishing as soon as McJUNKIN's store room and the Company's water-house are completed—we made our first halt for refreshments at the new grocery of Mr. FROST, one of the proprietors and the sole resident of the new town of Frogville. At least the guide told us that was the name of this town which we were unable to find upon our maps.

Besides Mr. Frost's grocery the principal advantages of this town, after the timber is taken off, will consist of its land and water privileges. A person disposed to be nice might complain that these are too much mixed; but for our part, we have faith to believe that this grocery will yet grow to be a saloon, and perhaps an emporium.

Leaving Frogville and its prospects, about two miles of travel brought us to the dirt train, where we enjoyed the opportunity of witnessing the finishing process of rail road making for the space of two hours, after which we were carefully loaded into a clean dirt car, and conveyed through about five miles of wooden country to Bucyrus by steam; with the swiftness of great velocity. Bucyrus having a *sa* prospect in that direction, is looking up. Stopped at the American, a very good house kept by a quiet bashful man of the name of WARNER.

Slept so well after the journey, that we were too late for the break down next day—one of those instances which prove that there is luck in leisure. Had we been one of the early birds we would undoubtedly have caught a fall. Shall lie in bed with more complacency all winter. As a slight off-set to this streak of fat, after steaming it four miles per dirt train, we had no alternative but to walk twelve miles on the ties, a species of rail-road traveling not found in HORACE GREELEY'S Indiana experiences, and ancient which we may some day give the world our views in full. The only suggestion we now offer is that for all kinds of tracks, a man had better be constructed on the broad gauge. Yet maugre all stoppages and detentions, we ran through by daylight, and have the pleasure of announcing, that rail-road communication is open to Bucyrus—after a sort.

The Gauge War.

This war which is now raging at Erie, arises out of the desire of the Rail Road Company to change their gauge, which change it is supposed will interfere with the town's prescriptive right of gouging the travelling community. All Erie is aghast at the prospect, and trembling for her bread and butter, sugar cakes and candies, pea nuts and pigs feet, she has risen in defence of her gauge, torn up the rails, torn down the bridges, ploughed the track, and made ugly faces at the locomotives. Martial war in all its rigor prevails upon that lately peaceful shore; Bellona (Bologna?) rules the roost. The mayor himself has donned a cheese-cutter and beads the indignant populace. Our latest advice says that the army of occupation had gone into dinner quarters at SCHNEIDER'S grocery, in front of which waves the great *oriflamme*, a huge card of gingerbread, enwreathed with passengers and bearing the motto "Liberty or Guts."

We shall give the very last intelligence up to the time of our going to press, and may issue an extra with any important news that arrives.

In the meantime we have no hope of seeing while the supplies of gingerbread, and whiskey last. Should the cakes go out, or the liquor dry, we shall expect a cessation of hostilities.

Rail Road Accident.

We regret that we are already called upon to chronicle a serious accident, the first which has yet occurred upon our new road. It is well known that in order to facilitate the completion of that portion of the track lying between this place and Bucyrus, Mr. STRAUGHAN had ordered the erection of trestle work between either abutment of the Brokenword Bridge and the completed portion of the embankment.

The trestle work was about twenty-five feet high, and upward of one hundred feet long on the west side. The iron was laid across on Wednesday evening last, and on Thursday morning, the construction train employed on this part of the road, led Upper Sandusky, with nine truck loads of iron, passed over the Brokenword in safety, unloaded the iron, and started on its return. The locomotive had about reached the embankment on the west side, when a short crack was heard, and in a moment after the whole structure on this side of the bridge gave way, carrying with it the locomotive, tender and four of the trucks. Several persons were seriously, but we believe none fatally injured. A Mr. Brown living near the bridge had a leg badly fractured. A boy also living in the neighborhood had his arm broken. The collar bone of one of the hands employed on the train was fractured, and Mr. SMITH of this place, who had gone out for a ride, suffered a severe concussion of the brain and other internal injuries. The escape of the engineer and firemen, from the crushed end of the locomotive and tender was almost miraculous, and many others owe their safety to the presence of mind of some one of the hands (his name we have not learned) who applied the brake in time to stop the remaining five trucks, from precipitating themselves and their contents upon the wreck below.

We do not consider that we have performed our whole duty by merely laying these facts before our readers; nor shall we finally drop the subject until we have at least endeavored to fix the responsibility where it belongs; believing as we do that the exercise of a proper vigilance on the part of the press will do much toward preventing a recurrence of such mishaps. At present there is too much dispute about the facts, to enable us to come to a proper conclusion; yet it is conceded on all hands since the structure gave way, that it was entirely insufficient to support the train. We understand further that the engineer on that division, and perhaps Mr. STRAUGHAN also, claim that it was not intended to run the train across until dirt had been filled in to support the trestle work. There seems to be but two questions more necessary to be solved. If such were the intention should not the conductor of the construction train have been so notified? and was any such notification given?

When these questions are answered, we can put our finger on the man, and then, both out of regard to the public and from a sense of the frangible character of our own bones, we shall insist that he be held to a rigid accountability.

OUR RAILROAD.—We learn that the locomotive has been raised on to the track and sent to Crestline for repairs, that the trestle-work has been renewed, and the rails connected so that there is a possibility of going to Bucyrus by rail road without footing it. We have some hopes of going there yet to eat our Christmas turkey. All we want is a chance and an invitation. Don't all speak at once!!!

THE first wintry weather of the season is now on hand. Our first snow has lain on the ground three days, and the thermometer this Tuesday morning stands at two degrees below zero. The whole condition of things is strongly suggestive of sleigh bells, muffs, and red checked girls.

OUR Agricultural department is nearly crowded out by the interesting communication of statistical matter furnished by our excellent auditor. This branch of our paper shall receive more attention when we have more room.

THE Sandusky City Mirror, formerly conducted by Mr. MILLS, has recently gone into the hands of our esteemed friends Col. J. and his son F. S. CADLE. They are gentlemen and scholars, and will make a good paper.

LATEST FROM THE SEATS OF WAR!!!—The Russians have not yet captured Turkey, but the fools have taken Erie, and remain in undisturbed possession.

WE were informed that the passenger cars will commence running regular, on Monday, Jan. 2d, 1854. That will be the time for pleasure riding.

J. MARCHEM, Esq., Editor of the Democrat has been appointed Postmaster at Wooster Ohio. We feel pleased with this arrangement.

THE FIRST NATIVE BUCKEYE.—A correspondent of the Ohio State Journal says: Arthur St. Clair Kelley was born in the Old Stockade in Marietta, Dec. 30, 1788, and was the first white child born on Ohio soil, and this same Arthur St. Clair Kelley died in Parkersburg, Va., in July, 1822.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for 1854, is on our table. We can always congratulate the reception of Graham.

THE Boston and Worcester Rail-road Corporation gave to all persons employed by the Company a turkey for Thanksgiving. It took two tons and a half to go round.

THE man that is not afraid of thunder, talks of going to the springs next week, without asking his wife.

AMUSING AFFAIR.—The Ohio Patriot, contains the following interesting sketch of a band of Gipseys, although one individual was completely swindled out of a clean thousand, he certainly deserved the fate of the game played upon him.

It will be recollected that we made brief mention, last week of money recently stolen from a man named DE RHODES, living some five miles north of this place. Since then we have received some particulars connected with the transaction which cast "Massachusetts witchcraft," of the oldest time, far enough in the shade.

Several strolling companies of Gipseys (as they are called) have been in and about this county for several months past. They profess to tell fortunes by the stars, by cards, by examining the hand, &c., but whilst they are playing at this *small game*, they are on the look out for "gadabouts" of the larger order. DE RHODES, so far as we have learned, to the credit of our county he is said, is the only subject of this kind they have caught and effectually skinned. Learning that DE RHODES was a man of "strong faith," the Gipseys paid him a visit—tickled his fancy in various ways—told him that large sums of money were buried on his farm—that it could be found if he would bury a thousand dollars as they would direct—and that, in case he did not they would haunt him with hobgoblins, &c.

They took DE RHODES in the right place. He hadn't the amount required at hand, but came to New Lisbon and succeeded in borrowing it by paying heavy interest. Then in the company of the gipseys the money was carefully wrapped in some half dozen pieces of paper and deposited in an old chest in a room of the house, where it was to remain for fourteen days, at the end of which time great piles of gold were to be added to the coffers of DE RHODES by the mere turn of the magic wand of the Gipseys.

The day after the money was deposited the Gipseys left, after borrowing a saddle from the wife of DE RHODES, which was to be returned in a day or two. Having failed to do this, DE RHODES went to look for the saddle, but the Gipseys were no where to be found. He returned with desponding spirits—passed a sleepless night—thought that he had made a fool of himself—got up early in the morning, examined the chest—found that the money was gone—that he had thought right, and had paid dearly for his experience and speculations with Gipseys.

He has offered a reward of two hundred dollars for the recovery of the money, or fifty dollars for the apprehension of the Gipseys alone. At the last account neither had been obtained. We have but little sympathy for a man who, in this age of newspapers and schools—with means on every hand to become familiar with manœuvres of swindlers of every description, will suffer himself to be gulled and deliberately swindled, in such a manner, in broad day light.

We shall not undertake at this time to caution the public against Gipseys, or swindlers of that class, because every man that takes a newspaper will need no such caution, and those who are too penurious to do so deserve to be occasionally "sold."

P. S. Since the above was in type we learn that Sheriff MARTIN arrested three of the Gipseys at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He is bringing them to this place.

COL. BRINTON IN THE HALL.—The Colonel appears to be already in his glory. His seat, which he occupies by courtesy, (it is due to the good manners of the House of Commons,) is one of the most conspicuous in the chamber, affording capital opportunities to a gentleman disposed to attend to it. His fine figure, and really handsome countenance (for he is a remarkably fine looking man for his age,) set it off to a charm; adding much, indeed, to the effect of a peep at the House in session. We cannot do justice to the way in which he appears in his place. We can compare it to nothing short of Monsieur Julien, amid his grand orchestra, when tired of flourishing his baton, he reclines back and wears an air of satisfaction with the sensation which his genius has created, that is perfectly indescribable on paper.—Washington Star.

By the last number of the Mt. Vernon Democrat, we see that our old friend HARPER, formerly of the Pittsburgh Post, is again astride the tripod. The Democrat is dressed in new type and makes truly a beautiful appearance. Mr. HARPER is a fine writer and will give the Democrat a high position among the Democratic press of Ohio. Let the Democracy of old Knox extend him a hearty and cordial support.—Ohio Patriot.

Success friend HARPER, and may you be well rewarded in your new location.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—An American lady writing from Paris to the Tribune, indulges in the following rather significant hint.

"The Emperor places the Empress by his right side at the theater and in his carriage. If the usages of the French monarch retain their ancient significance, this may be considered an official announcement that an heir is apparent to the imperial throne."

We shall watch anxiously for further developments.

ENTERPRISE.—A bull worth \$5000, a cow worth \$3000, and a calf worth \$750, have recently been imported from England by Colonel Thomas, of Dutchess County, New-York. One such agriculturist as Colonel Thomas, does more good to the State than a thousand politicians, whether they be hard, soft or adman-tine.

Cattle sometimes break into orchards, and injure themselves by eating apples. Salting them immediately and freely, will prevent bad effects; acting, perhaps, to prevent rapid fermentation.

Sale of the Public Works.

We have observed that a portion of the press of Pennsylvania are earnestly advocating the sale of the Public Works of that State. If we remember correctly, the last General Assembly of Ohio had before them a bill pertaining to the sale of the Public Works of this State. For some reason, however, the measure received no definite action, and, comparatively speaking, but little attention. Although this subject has been agitated but little by the public press, yet the people are awake to its importance, and many are urging the propriety of such a step.

The Public Works of Ohio have cost the people an enormous sum, and may be considered, at least a part of them, as enduring monuments of "hasty and inconsiderate legislation." Whilst a portion yield the State revenue over and above the annual cost for repairs, &c., the balance fail to even do this—and we know we are correct when we state, that these Works have never met, nor came near meeting, the interest on the cost of construction. The cost of constructing the Public Works, which consist of the Ohio Canal, Miami and Erie Canal, Muskingum Improvement, Wallowing Canal, Hocking Canal, &c., is from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars.

It is not to be expected that these Works will sell at this time for anything like their actual cost. Nor are they, now when our State is covered all over with Rail Roads, with which it is impossible for Canals to compete, worth what they were a few years ago; nor will they, a few years hence, be worth what they are at the present period. The necessity, therefore, for immediate action must be obvious to all who give the subject serious thought.

These Works have ever been a grievous burthen to the Tax-payers of Ohio. The enormous public debt, which has long hung like an incubus upon the industry and energies of the people of the State, was mainly caused by these improvements.

The Tax-payers are groaning yearly under heavy taxes, in part required to meet the indebtedness, caused by the construction, and necessary to keep alive, these, to some extent, "scum-covered ditches." Such being the case, it is not at all surprising that the people should begin to cast about to see if some means cannot be devised and adopted for removing the monster evil, from which they have so long and so patiently suffered. That the disposal of the Public Works, at any price, would afford immediate relief, must be apparent to every reflecting mind. In the hands of private companies these Works might be made a source of profit, at least it is so said by those fully competent of judging—whilst now, as we have before said, and as the people—the Tax-payers—know by sad experience, they are "a burthen grievous to be born." We say sell—sell for a fair price if it can be obtained—if not, sell to the "highest bidder."

We should be glad to see this matter receive that attention, in every quarter, which its great importance demands. We hope that Governor MANTLE, whose extensive experience with the public affairs of the State, renders him thoroughly familiar with the subject in all its bearings, will bring it to the attention of the General Assembly in his first annual message. And, we earnestly hope that the next Legislature, composed as it is of a number of wise, able and judicious men, will give the subject an earnest, serious and favorable consideration—a consideration commensurate with its importance.

When we are able to place our hand upon the Annual Report of the Auditor of State, and gather some statistics which we have not now at our command, we shall recur to the subject again.—Ohio Patriot.

Terrible Rail Road Riot.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16. Yesterday afternoon a bloody riot broke out among the operatives on the I. C. Railroad at LaSalle. Much dissatisfaction has been caused by the late decision of the contractors to reduce the wages, and threats had been freely uttered by the laborers to take summary vengeance on all connected with the proposed reduction.—About two o'clock, an altercation arose between Albert Story, one of the contractors, and a party of Irishmen, during which the latter was shot down for some threatened act of violence. Shortly after, Mr. Story's office was attacked by a large body of excited laborers, and sacked and pillaged. Mr. Story was taken from a barn, where he had taken refuge, and murdered under circumstances of the most shocking barbarity. Mrs. Story was fired at several times, but fortunately received no injury.

It is said that Mr. Dunn, a foreman, had killed several Irishmen on the opposite side of the river, but this needs confirmation.

The Sheriff of La Salle county returned this morning from the scene of riot, where he had arrested thirty-two prisoners about midnight. They found the corpse of Mr. Story in a stable, shot, and his head and face mangled and bruised in a most shocking manner, the infuriated wretches having continued their blows upon the body with axes and clubs until it was mangled almost beyond recognition.

When the Sheriff's party came up, they were fired upon within effect. The fire was returned by some of the Sheriff's company and, as is supposed, one man was killed and another wounded. Some resistance was made by individuals when they were being disarmed, and one man got his hand pretty badly injured by a blow from a rifle.

It was supposed the principal leaders had gone south on the train. A locomotive was sent after them, with orders to bring them back. As yet, we have not heard what success they have had.

The Court is now in session at Ottawa, and the case will be laid before a special grand jury at once.

Important Foreign News.

The New York Herald, of the 18th ult., professes to have reliable information, that on the 11th of November last, in the city of London, a most important treaty of alliance was agreed to between the diplomatic representatives of England and France, in reference to the Turkish question. It says:

The treaty thus concluded between the high contracting parties of England and France was dispatched immediately by couriers to Berlin and Vienna, with an intimation that from the day of its arrival at each of these capitals a period of seven days would be allowed to the cabinets of Prussia and of Austria to determine upon their assent or refusal to enter into the arrangement. If agreed to, well and good; if rejected, it was to be understood that France and England would take the settlement and responsibilities of this Eastern controversy into their own hands.

We further learn that, from the terms of this treaty, Russia will be required forthwith to evacuate the Danubian Principalities, or that, in refusing, she hazards the momentous consequences of an immediate joint declaration of war from England and France. And, as the shortest road to peace, when once this declaration is made, we may safely assume that the active operations of the allies against Russia will be of the most effective and formidable description, by land and sea. We may count upon the movement of two hundred thousand Frenchmen, in the highest state of equipment and discipline, across the Rhine and the Alps, to compel Austria and Prussia to show their hands. We may also expect a simultaneous movement of the French and English fleets near Constantinople into the Black Sea, and that the extermination of the Russians in those waters will speedily follow; while, unless prevented by the freezing of the Baltic, another squadron of the allies will no doubt at the same time set sail for the latitude of St. Petersburg.

Immortality in Russia.

A recent writer thus speaks of the state of morals in Russia. Bad as is the polygamy of the Turks, it is infinitely preferable to such a domestic system:

Whatever may be the morals of the peasantry in remote districts, those living in the towns and villages on the Volga are more degraded in their habits than any other people among whom I have traveled; and they can hardly be said to disregard, since they have never been acquainted with the ordinary decencies of life.—What better result can indeed be expected from a system by which the upper classes are wealthy in proportion to the number of serfs possessed by each proprietor? The rapid increase of the population is no less an object with the private serf-owner, than the extensive consumption of ardent spirits is desired by the Government. Thus each vice is privileged with especial patronage. Marriages, in the Russian sense of the term, are consummated at an early age, and are arranged by the steward, without consulting the parties—the lord's approval alone being necessary. The price of a family ranges from \$35 to \$40. Our captain had taken his wife on a lease of five years, the rent for that term amounting to fifty rubles, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time.

Injunctions upset at Philadelphia.—Erie Kicked out of Court.

We have a piece of good news to-day. "All Erie," including the notorious Mayor and Council, has been booted out of the Supreme Court at Philadelphia.

The infamous authorities of that infamous town had applied to said Court for a writ of injunction against the Franklin, Canal Company, under whose charter the Lake Shore road, from the Ohio State line to Erie, was constructed. The grounds assumed were, that the character would not allow of a railway, and that the road therefore was illegally built. The Attorney General signed the application, which was accordingly argued before the Supreme Court of the State. The Court, like a sensible Court as it is, refused to entertain it; and "all Erie" is sent home with a flea in each of its prodigious ears.

Later intelligence from Pittsburgh assures us that the injunction against Erie (on behalf of the Lake Shore road and others) will be granted by the U. S. District Court. When that is done, "all Erie" will be hedged in with a wall of fire, and, scorpion-like, she can proceed to sting her way to death at leisure.—Cleveland Plain Dealer, 15th.

THE RULE OF THREE.—There are exceptions to every rule but the rule of three; that is never changed. As your income is to your expenditure so will the amount of your debts be to your cash on hand and consequent ability to meet them. If you allow your vanity to lead you into extravagance, you must rely on something else to take you out of it; either a rich relation or the Sheriff's writ. Your furniture may be less showy than that of your neighbor, but never mind. Better are cane-bottom chairs and mahogany tables that are paid for, than spring cushions and marble mantles on a note of six months. Your coat may be less fashionable than your neighbor's and while he is driven by a liveried coachman, you may be riding shank's horse; but, remember there is a time for balancing the books, and every purse has got a bottom. So economize, and always remember the rule of three.

A genius down-east has invented a spy-glass of wonderful power. He said he looked through it at a third cousin, and it brought him relatively nearer than any of his brothers.

The man who attempted to "catch the speaker's eye" with a steel trap, was made to take the floor by the sergeant-at-arms.

Washington Intelligence.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, makes the following statements, which we give to our readers without however vouching for their truth:

I have trustworthy information from New Orleans to the effect that a powerful filibuster expedition is preparing against Cuba, and will sail some time before the middle of February. It is intended that the entire force shall consist of some four thousand men, led by officers of tried skill and bravery, with a general who gained laurels in Mexico at their head. The enlistments are proceeding with every effort to keep the matter strictly private. Each man is subjected to the scrutiny of the Lone Star before being admitted, and is required to take an oath not to divulge the secret. It is believed that at least one member of the Cabinet is well aware of the movement. While the bulk of the expedition will sail from New Orleans, other cities will also send forth their quota to the army of Manifest Destiny. It is expected that the Creoles of Cuba will not leave those heroes in the lurch as they did those of Lopez, but will rise to support them and achieve their own emancipation.

Private advices have reached me from London to the effect that, Kossuth is earnestly preparing for the eventualities of a general European war. When the new steamship Golden Age was at Liverpool recently, Kossuth went down from London to see Mr. Howard, her owner, with a view to negotiate for that splendid vessel. He wanted her to go up the Mediterranean, expecting that the beginning of the catclasm would render necessary a revolutionary force in that quarter. For some days the matter was kept in suspense, but the outbreak did not occur so soon as was anticipated, and accordingly the Golden Age went to California.

The contracts for printing paper have been awarded to Grant Daniels & Co., of Boston, and H. V. Butler, of New York.

Administration Senators are making propositions to the Whigs to save some of the President's appointees.

The quarrel between Gwin and Guthrie is settled.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Iberville Louisiana Gazette of the 26th of Nov. says:

We learn that two young men by the name of Voorhies, residing on Bayou Maranguin, were shot in the lower Bayou Texas, as they were returning from the parish of St. Martin's one day last week.

Both of the young men received three or four buckshot each, in the head, and fell back in the skiff dead. The skiff, after floating some miles, was finally towed ashore and the unfortunate victims were buried.

One of the Voorhies was, at the time of his death, under bonds for his appearance at Court, to answer to the charge of murdering a Mr. Thompson, residing on Maranguin. Guilty or not guilty, they were suddenly sent into eternity without even a trial, to be sentenced or acquitted by that Judge who judges every man according to his deeds, and whose decisions cannot be reversed.

The murdered men both leave families.

Reported approaching marriage of the Princess Mary of Cambridge.—The Gazette di Genova, of the 19th instant, copying from the Parlamento, of Turin, announces the approaching marriage of H. R. Princess Mary of Cambridge with Prince Napoleon, son of Prince Jerome Bonaparte. We cannot, of course, certify the correctness of this report, nor should we insert it if it had not gained ground among the highest circles in London and Paris. It would, indeed, be a singular instance of the vicissitudes of fortune and the short-sighted speculations of our great men; if a Bonaparte should be united to a "fill d'Angletorre."—London Morning Herald.

Mrs. Bloomer and The Lily have emigrated to Mount Vernon, Ohio. In the last number of her Journal she says: "Our husband having purchased an interest in the 'Home Visitor,' published at Vernon, Ohio, and determined on removing to that place forthwith, we, as a true and faithful wife, are bound to say in the language of Ruth—"where thou goest I will go, and so before another number of 'The Lily' reaches its subscribers we shall, if all is well, have settled in our western home."

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Tens on the Pickaway County Bank, Circleville, Ohio. They can be detected by noticing the following marks: In the genuine the dress of the female figure makes a sharp point at the knee—in the counterfeit it is quite rounding. Also, in the shading of the eagle, the lines above the eagle's head, in the genuine bill, run nearly straight across from left to right, while in the counterfeit the lines run obliquely.

FIGHT.—A most extensive fight took place Sunday afternoon in the Spring Gardens, Baltimore, between about two hundred of the most confirmed and abandoned outlaws, during which pistols were fired with rapidity and effect. The affray lasted an hour, but none were seriously injured.

There was great rejoicing, a few days ago in Boston, among the opponents of the new constitution, no hearing that the people had rejected it. The Boston Times says the excitement was as great that two clergymen, after boding words, fell to work and pounded each other soundly.

CONVICTED.—We learn by our Cincinnati exchanges, that PARKER, LAMB, JONES and KELLEY, of State Stock Bank, notoriety, were convicted on Wednesday of last week of Forgery.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—A naval officer being at sea in a dreadful storm, his lady was sitting in the cabin near him, and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity that she cried out:

"My dear, are you not afraid? How is it possible you can be so calm in such a dreadful storm?" He rose from the chair, dashed it to the deck, drew his sword, and pointing it to the breast of his wife, exclaimed: "Are you afraid?" She instantly answered, "No!" "Why?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined the lady, "I know this sword is in the hands of my husband, and he loves me too much to hurt me."

"Then," said he, "remember I know in whom I believe, and that He who holds the water in the hollow of His hands is my Father."

CHINESE MODE OF LEADING THEIR PIGS.—In England we must humor and amuse our pig, or he will not budge an inch, but a Chinaman has neither time nor inclination for such an occupation, so when he takes his pig to market he merely passes a thin cord through either ear of the animal, in the form of a loop, to which a piece of rope is attached, which the Chinaman holds in his hand, in the other he carries a thin cane, but it is rarely needed, as the pig proceeds quietly and decorously as if he were going to a funeral. We have seen scores of pigs taken to market in this way, and never saw or heard of an instance of misbehavior on the part of any of them.

FOR present grief there is always a remedy. However much thou sufferest, hope. The greatest happiness of man is hope.

One of our sporting friends, who recently ran a race with the sawhorse, was caught yesterday attempting to shake hands with the clock.

Mock Turtle.—Calling a husband "my dear" in public, and "you brute" in private.

MARRIED.—On the evening of the 15th of December, at the residence of Mr. Isaac Van Doren, by Jas. H. Frost, Mr. FREDERICK COWELL and Mrs. SARAH WASHBURN, all of Tychocott Tp.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.—A MEET-

ING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO & INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the Court House, in Bucyrus, Ohio, on Wednesday the 14th of January, 1854, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time there will be an election of seven Directors of said Company to serve for the ensuing year. FRANKLIN ADAMS, Sec'y. Bucyrus, Ohio, Dec. 1st, 1853.

ORDER FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Martin Herberberger, vs. Jeremiah Herberberger, et al.—In partition.—In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Stark at the March term thereof, A. D. 1853, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Upper Sandusky, Wyandot County, Ohio, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1854, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described property, viz: the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section four, township 3, south of range 15 of the Wyandot Reserve, in the district lands, subject to sale at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, containing 40 acres, appraised at \$320. Also lots numbers three and four of section three, township three, south of range 15 east, of said Wyandot Reserve, in the district lands, subject to sale at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, containing 100 and 60 one hundredths acres; appraised at \$24. Terms, one third cash, one third in a year, and one third in two years, with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises.

GEORGE F. NELSON, Sheriff, W. C. O. Upper Sandusky, Dec. 17th, 1853.—233-5w.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—IN WYANDOT COMMON PLEAS.—Albert Noble, Andrew Noble, and C. W. Colter and Mahala Colter of Fayette county, Ohio, will take notice, that a petition was filed against them, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1853, in the Court of Common Pleas of Wyandot county, O., by Robert Roberts, et al., for partition of the following Real Estate, situate in the county of Wyandot and State of Ohio, described as follows:

The north east quarter of section fifteen in township one, south of Range fourteen, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land be the same more or less, and also of the west half of the north east quarter of section fifteen, township one, south of Range fourteen, in the county and state aforesaid, containing eighty acres, be the same more or less. And the next term of said court application will be made by the said Robert Roberts for an order that partition may be made of said premises.

ROBERT ROBERTS,

By Robert A. Heaton, his Attorney.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on the 6th day of December, 1853, an order was granted by the Commissioners of Wyandot county, Ohio, for the view, survey and laying out of the following county road, to wit:

For the extension of a certain county road running east and west, crossing the road from Upper Sandusky to Gary, near Alvin J. Russell, and running west to the north west corner of section 15, township 3, south of range 15 (Salem Tp.) what is commonly called the Baughman road, thence due west along the section lines to the west side of Wyandot county; and that the view and surveyers appointed for that purpose will meet on the 25th day of January, 1854, at view, survey and lay out said road, according to the terms of said order.

J. F. WARD, NORRIS B. COATS, Principle Petitioners.

December 21st, 1853.

ROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the Commissioners of Wyandot county, at their March session praying for the establishment of a county road commencing at the north east corner of the south east quarter of section five, township three, south of range 15, and running east, then a northwesterly course to or near the Indian trail, that leads to the Ford by Henry Peter's mill, and to or near the north west corner of the south west quarter of the south east fractional quarter of section five, and township above stated; thence west on or near the south line of the fractions till it intersects the road leading from Upper Sandusky to Little Sandusky, thence to terminate.

J. F. WARD, NORRIS B. COATS, Principle Petitioners.

December 15th, 1853.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT